

**LEGAL VIDHYA PRESENTS:
BHARTIYA SAKSHYA ADHINIYAM
(INDIAN EVIDENCE ACT) QUESTIONS
FROM PREVIOUS AIBE EXAMS**

D. Section 37

AIBE XVIII

1. A is accused of the murder of B by beating him. Which of the following will not be considered as relevant fact forming part of the same transaction as per the Indian Evidence Act, 1872?

A. Whatever said by A or B at the time of beating.

B. Whatever done by A or B at the time of beating.

C. Whatever said by by-standers at the time of beating.

D. Whatever said by A or B a day before the day of beating.

2. Which of the following provisions of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872 says that the confession to police-officer shall not be proved against him?

A. Section 24

B. Section 25

C. Section 26

D. Section 27

3. Under which of the following provision of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872 dying declaration may be admitted as evidence?

A. Section 25

B. Section 29

C. Section 32

4. Which of the following is correct according to the Indian Evidence Act, 1872 pertaining to proof of contents of the documents?

A. Contents of the documents shall be proved by primary evidence.

B. Contents of the documents may be proved by secondary evidence.

C. Contents of the documents shall be proved by both primary and secondary evidence.

D. Contents of documents may be proved either by primary or by secondary evidence.

5. Which of the following is a correct statement as per the Indian Evidence Act, 1872?

A. Leading questions may be asked in examination-in-chief.

B. Leading questions may be asked in cross- examination.

C. Leading questions may be asked in re- examination.

D. Leading question cannot be asked in cross- examination.

6. In which of the following case did the Supreme Court of India clarify the admissibility of electronic record as evidence?

A. Anvar P.V. v P.K. Basheer

B. State of Haryana v Jai Singh

C. State of Maharashtra v
Natwarlal Damodardas Soni

D. State of Punjab v Jagir Singh

7. Which of the following is incorrect statement in the light of Indian Evidence Act, 1872?

A. Confession always goes against a person making it.

B. Admissions are conclusive as to the matters admitted.

C. Admissions may operate as an estoppel.

D. Confession is statement written or oral which is direct admission of suit.

8. Which of the following Section of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872 is an exception to the hearsay rule?

A. Section 32 (1)

B. Section 32 (2)

C. Section 32 (3)

D. Section 32 (5)

AIBE XVII

1. A leading question may be asked in

(A) Examination-in-chief

(B) Re-examination

(C) Cross examination

(D) None of these

2. Extra Judicial Confession means

(A) Confessions made either to Police or person other than Judges and Magistrates.

(B) Confessions made before Magistrates.

(C) Confessions made before Judges.

(D) None of these

3. The doctrine of 'Res Gestae' has been discussed in which Section of the Evidence Act?

(A) Section 5

(B) Section 6

(C) Section 10

(D) Section 11

4. When the liability of a person who is one of the parties to the suit depends upon the liability of a stranger to the suit, then an admission by the stranger in respect of his liability shall be an admission on the part of that person who is a party to the suit. It has been so provided under which Section of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872 ?

(A) Section 17

(B) Section 18

(C) Section 19

(D) Section 21

5. Judicial Evidence means

(A) **Evidence received by Courts in proof or disproof of facts**

(B) Evidence received by Police Officer

(C) Evidence received by Home Department

(D) Evidence received by Tribunal.

6. Which of the following is not a 'document' according to the Indian Evidence Act, 1872 ?

(A) An inscription on a metal plate or stone

(B) A map or plan

(C) A caricature

(D) **None of these**

7. "Presumptions as to Dowry Deaths" is given under which Section?

(A) 113A

(B) **113B**

(C) 114A

(D) 114B

8. Which of the following is not 'Secondary evidence' as per Section 63 of Indian Evidence Act, 1872 ?

(A) Copies made from the original by mechanical processes which in themselves insure the accuracy of the copy, and copies compared with such copies.

(B) Copies made from or compared with the original.

(C) Oral accounts of the contents of a document given by some person who has himself seen it.

(D) **Copies not certified under Section 63. AIBE XVI**

1. Promissory estoppel against Government agencies is decided in: (The Indian Evidence Act)

(A) Tweedle Vs Atkinson

(B) Dutton Vs Poole

(C) **Pournami all Mills Vs State of Kerala**

(D) Kedar Nath Vs Gauri Mohamad

2. Under which section of the Evidence Act, admissions are defined?

(A) **17**

(B) 16

(C) 15

(D) 18

3. When the accused states, "I will produce the share which I gave received in such and such robbery" which of the following are not admissible with regard to Section 25, Indian Evidence Act?

I. An admission that there was a robbery

II. An admission that the accused took part in it

III. An admission that he got part of the property

IV. A statement as to where the property is

- (A) I, II and III
- (B) III and IV
- (C) II, III and IV
- (D) **All of them**

4. Admission can be broadly categorised into:

- (A) Judicial
- (B) Extra-judicial
- (C) Either A and B
- (D) **Both A and B**

5. Section 66, Indian Evidence Act lays down:

(A) **A notice must be given before secondary evidence can be received under section 65 (a), Indian Evidence Act**

(B) Notice to produce a document must be in writing

(C) Order XI, Rules 15, of Civil Procedure Code, prescribes the kind of notice to produce a document

(D) All of them

6. How many kinds of presumptions are there as classified by the Supreme Court?

(A) Permissive presumptions or presumptions of facts

(B) Compelling presumptions or presumptions of law (rebuttable presumptions)

(C) Irrebuttable presumptions of law or conclusive presumptions.

(D) **All of them**

7. The Indian Evidence Act came into force on

(A) 6th October 1860

(B) 1st March 1974

(C) 15th March 1872

(D) **1st September 1872**

AIBE XV

1. The question is, whether A owes B rupees 10,000. Which of the following statements are relevant under Evidence Act;

(A) The facts that A asked C to lend him money,

(B) D said to C in A's presence and hearing "I advise you not to trust A, for he owes B 10,000 rupees,"

(C) A went away without making any answer

(D) **All of the above**

2. A is accused of waging war against the Government of India by taking part in an armed insurrection in which property is destroyed, troops are attacked, and goals are broken open. The occurrence of these facts is relevant, as forming part of the general transaction, though A may not have been present at all of them. - under which section of the India Evidence Act.

- (A) Section 12
- (B) **Section 6**
- (C) Section 3
- (D) Section 5
3. Section 110 of the Evidence Act deals with
- (A) Documentary Evidence
- (B) Exclusion of Oral Evidence
- (C) **Burden of proof as to ownership**
- (D) Proof of guilt
4. Res gestae, Relevancy of facts forming part of same transaction is dealt under
- (A) **Section 6 of the Evidence Act**
- (B) Section 17 of the Evidence Act
- (C) Section 18 of the Evidence Act
- (D) Section 20 of the Evidence Act
5. Section 113 (A) of the Evidence Act deals with
- (A) Presumption as to abetment of murder
- (B) Presumption as to rape and abetment of suicide by a woman
- (C) Presumption as to abetment of kidnap of a girl
- (D) **Presumption as to abetment of suicide by a married woman**
6. So much of such information, whether it amounts to a confession or not, as relates distinctly to the fact thereby discovered by the police may be proved under
- (A) Section 25 of the Evidence Act
- (B) Section 26 of the Evidence Act
- (C) **Section 27 of the Evidence Act**
- (D) Section 29 of the Evidence Act
7. A intentionally and falsely leads B to believe that certain land belongs to A, and thereby induces B to buy and pay for it. The land afterwards becomes the property of A, and A seeks to set aside the sale on the ground that, at the time of the sale, he had no title. He will not be allowed to prove his want of title.- Which Section of the Evidence Act is applicable?
- (A) Section 92
- (B) Section 124
- (C) **Section 115**
- (D) Section 101
8. When the Court has to form an opinion upon a point of foreign law or of science, or art, or as to identity of handwriting, or finger impressions, the opinions upon that point of persons specially skilled in such foreign law, science or art, or in questions as to identity of handwriting or finger impressions are relevant facts.- this is under of the Evidence Act:
- (A) Section 42
- (B) **Section 45**
- (C) Section 50
- (D) Section 55

AIBE XIV

1. One of the following statements is not true, which one is that:

(A) **A Confession by one co-accused implicating other co-accused would be proved.**

(B) A Confession to a Police-officer cannot be proved

(C) A Confession by a person in the custody of a police officer to any person in the presence of magistrate can be proved.

(D) If the confession of a person leads to recovery of a thing it can be proved.

2. If it proved that a man has not been heard of for ___ by those who would naturally have heard of him. If he were alive, the presumption under section 108 of the Indian Evidence Act is that he is dead:

(A) 5 Years

(B) **7 Years**

(C) 15 Years

(D) 20 Years

3. A dumb witness given his evidence in writing in the open court, such evidence would be treated as:

(A) **Oral evidence**

(B) Documentary evidence

(C) Secondary evidence

(D) Primary evidence

4. Which of the following is not a public

document?

(A) Bank Books

(B) Post-Mortem Report

(C) Judgement of the High Court

(D) **Registered Sale Deed**

5. The Kashmira Singh V/s State of MP is a leading case on:

(A) Dying Declaration

(B) Admission

(C) Confession to police officer

(D) **Confession of a co-accused**

6. Under the Indian Evidence Act, the character of a person is not relevant in which of the following cases

(A) Previous good character of an accused in criminal case

(B) Previous bad character in reply to good character in criminal case

(C) Character to prove conduct imputed in civil case

(D) **Character affected the amount of damage in civil case.**

7. Which one of the following is primary evidence.

(A) **Document produced for the inspection of the Court**

(B) Copies made from original

(C) Certified copies of the document

(D) Photostat copies of a document.

8. Which of the following fact is not relevant in civil and criminal cases under Section 8 of the Indian Evidence Act:

- (A) Motive
- (B) **Attempt**
- (C) Conduct
- (D) Preparation

AIBE XIII

1. Under section 118 of the Indian Evidence Act, a person is a competent witness if he or she:

- (A) Is a major
- (B) Is not lunatic
- (C) Is not of extreme old age
- (D) **Is capable of understanding questions put to him and giving rational answers irrespective of age**

2. Which of the following Judgment is irrelevant under section 43 of Indian evidence act:

- (A) Judgement of an insolvency court
- (B) **Judgement of criminal court**
- (C) Judgement of matrimonial court
- (D) Judgement of probate court

3. Under which section of the Indian Evidence Act a witness has been given right to refresh his memory?

- (A) Section 157
- (B) Section 158
- (C) **Section 159**
- (D) Section 160

4. A question suggesting the answers which the person putting it wishes or expects to receive is called:

- (A) Indecent Questions
- (B) **Leading Questions**
- (C) Improper Questions
- (D) Proper Questions

5. A "dumb witness" gives his evidence in writing in the open court, such evidence would be treated as:

- (A) **Oral evidence**
- (B) Documentary evidence
- (C) Secondary evidence
- (D) Primary evidence

6. Under the Indian evidence act, which of the following is not a court:

- (A) Persons legally authorised to take evidence
- (B) Judges
- (C) Magistrates
- (D) **Arbitrators**

7. A communication made to the spouse

during marriage, under section 122 Indian evidence act:

(A) **Remains privileged even after** dissolution of marriage

(B) Does not remain privileged after dissolution of marriage only by divorce

(C) Does not remain privileged after dissolution of marriage only by death

(D) Does not remain privileged in both the case (b) and (c)

8. Which section of the Indian Evidence act provides that an accomplice is a competent witness?

(A) Section 114 illustration (B)

(B) Section 118

(C) **Section 133**

(D) Section 134

AIBE XII

1. Examination in Chief is conducted by the

(A) Chief Examiner of the Court

(B) A Lawyer appointed by the accused

(C) A lawyer appointed by the government

(D) **Presiding judge in the Court**

2. Who is prevented from being testified u/s 118 of Indian Evidence Act

(A) A lunatic who cannot understand the questions put to him

(B) Extreme old age person who cannot give rational answer to the questions

(C) A tender age person who cannot give rational answer to the questions

(D) **All the above**

3. Any confessional statement by the accused given to the magistrate is

(A) **Admissible**

(B) Not Admissible

(C) Challengeable

(D) None of the above

4. In Civil Cases Indian Evidence Act bestows burden of proof on

(A) **The Petitioner**

(B) The respondents

(C) The State Government

(D) The Court

5. Indian Evidence Act was enacted in

(A) 1972

(B) **1872**

(C) 1955

(D) 1986

6. Any question suggesting the answer which the person putting it expect to receive is called: (**Leading Questions**)

(A) Coercive question

(B) Confusing question

(C) Misleading question

(D) Rhetoric Question

(Question mistake)

7. Dying declaration must be made by

(A) The dying person in hospital

(B) The doctor who is treating the deceased in hospital

(C) **The deceased before death**

(D) Nearest relative of the deceased

8. The Kashmira Singh V/s State of Punjab is a leading case on

(A) Dying Declaration

(B) Admission

(C) Confession

(D) **None of the above**

AIBE XI

1. Providing of handwriting is provided in Indian Evidence Act

(A) By the opinion of Experts

(B) By the evidence of a person who is acquainted with the handwriting

(C) After police verification

(D) **(a) and (b)**

2. Section 26 of Indian Evidence Act provides

(A) No confession made by a person in police custody is admissible

(B) Confession made by a person in police custody is admissible

(C) Confession made in the immediate presence of a magistrate is admissible

(D) **(a) and (c)**

3. The term 'Evidence' means and includes

(A) Oral Evidence

(B) Documentary Evidence

(C) Electronic records produced for the inspection of the court

(D) **All of the above**

4. Under Section 59 to 60 of Indian Evidence Act the oral statement means

(A) All statements made before the Court by the Witness

(B) All statements made before the Police by the accused

(C) All statements of facts which a witness heard to say

(D) All of the above

5. Under the Evidence Act, 'Court' includes

(A) All Judges

(B) All Magistrates

(C) All Arbitrators

(D) **(a) and (b)**

6. Admissibility of contents of electronic records may be proved in accordance with the provisions of

(A) Under Section 61 of Indian Evidence Act

(B) Under Section 65 of Indian Evidence Act

(C) **Under Section 65-B of Indian Evidence Act**

(D) None of the above

7. Which is not a Public record as per the provisions of Indian Evidence Act

(A) Documents forming the acts or records of the sovereign authority

(B) Documents forming the acts or records of official bodies, tribunals

(C) **Documents and correspondence from advocate and Notary office**

(D) Documents and circulars from University of Delhi

AIBE X

1. Pakala Narayan Swami V/s Emperor is a leading case on

(A) **Dying Declaration**

(B) Confession

(C) Accomplice

(D) Expert witness

2. Section 112 of Indian Evidence Act, provides that a child would be treated as legitimate if after dissolution of marriage, he/ she has been born within

(A) 18 days

(B) 270 days

(C) **280 days**

(D) 300 days

3. Which section of Indian Evidence Act is based on English Doctrine of Res Gestae

(A) 5

(B) **6**

(C) 7

(D) 8

4. In Joint trial, the evidentiary value of confession of a co-accused affecting himself and others, has been discussed by the supreme court in

(A) **Kashmira Singh V/s State of MP**

(B) State of UP V/s Deorman Upadhyay

(C) Ram Bharose V/s State of UP

(D) Rameshwar V/s State of Rajasthan

5. In relation to Relevancy of character in civil cases, which of the following is not correct

(A) **It is not at all relevant**

(B) It is relevant when it affects award of damage

- (C) When character is itself an issue
- (D) When it appears from the fact otherwise relevant

6. Under Section 18 of the Indian Evidence Act, the admission of which of the following person is not admissible against the other

- (A) One of the Plaintiffs
- (B) **One of the defendants**
- (C) Agents of the parties
- (D) Statement of the third party

7. Which of the following statement is correct

- (A) A confession made by an accused to the police officer is relevant
- (B) A Confession made by an accused in police custody to a magistrate is not relevant
- (C) A Confession made by an accused in the police custody and discovery made from the information received from confession, both confession and discovery are relevant.
- (D) **None of the above is correct**

8. What is the maximum number of witness which can be produced in a case

- (A) 5
- (B) 10
- (C) 15
- (D) **No limit**

1. A retracted confession

- (A) can be solely made the basis of conviction
- (B) cannot be solely made the basis of conviction
- (C) **Cannot be solely made the basis of conviction unless the same is corroborated**
- (D) both (a) and (c) are correct

2. Necessity rule as to admissibility of evidence is applicable when the maker of a statement

- (A) is dead or has become incapable of giving evidence
- (B) is person who can be found but his attendance cannot be procured without unreasonable delay or expenses.
- (C) is a person who cannot be found
- (D) **all of the above**

3. Indian Evidence Act applies to

- (A) Proceedings before Tribunals
- (B) Proceedings before the arbitrator
- (C) **Judicial proceedings in court**
- (D) All of the above

4. Fact in issue means

- (A) Fact, existence or non-existence of which is admitted by the parties

(B) **Fact, existence or non-existence of which is disputed by the parties**

(C) Fact, existence or non-existence of which is not disputed by the parties

(D) All the above

5. Secondary evidence of a document means

(A) Copies of the document

(B) oral account of the contents of the document

(C) **both (a) and (b)**

(D) none of the above

6. A will be required to be proved by calling at least one attesting witness

(A) When it is registered

(B) when it is unregistered

(C) When it is admitted

(D) **All of the above**

7. Any person in Section 106 of the Evidence Act refers to

(A) a party to the suit

(B) a stranger to the suit

(C) a person who is not a party to the suit but interested in the outcome of the suit

(D) all of the above

8. A confession to be inadmissible under Section 25 of the act

(A) must relate to the same crime for which offender is charged

(B) may relate to the same crime for which offender is charged

(C) **must relate to another crime**

(D) none of the above

9. An unjustified and unexplained long delay on the part of the investigating officer in recording the statement of a material witness would render the evidence of such witness

(A) **Unreliable**

(B) Inadmissible

(C) Inadmissible and unreliable

(D) None of the above

AIBE VIII

1. Leading questions can be asked during

(A) Re-examination

(B) Examination-in-chief

(C) **Cross-Examination**

(D) None of these

2. The presumption of Continuance of life is contained in Sec. __ of the Evidence Act

(A) **107**

(B) 108

(C) 207

(D) 115

3. Testimony of a witness to the existence or non-existence of the fact or fact in issue is/are

(A) Oral Evidence

(B) Original Evidence

(C) **Direct Evidence**

(D) Both (A) and (B)

4. Selvi's daughter Kavita had married Shivakumar of a different caste against the wishes of her family. Shivakumar was brutally killed in 2004 and Selvi and two others became the suspects. Since the prosecution's case depended entirely on circumstantial evidence, it sought the court's permission to conduct polygraph and brain-mapping tests on the three persons. The court granted permission and the tests were conducted. When the results of the polygraph test indicated signs of deception, the prosecution sought the court's permission to perform narcoanalysis on the three persons. The magistrate directed the three to undergo narcoanalysis. All of them challenged this decision in the Karnataka High Court, but failed to get relief. Then they went in appeal to the Supreme Court. The Court held

(A) **Compulsory brain-mapping and polygraph tests and narcoanalysis were in violation of Article 20(3) and 21 of the Constitution**

(B) Compulsory brain-mapping and polygraph tests and narcoanalysis were

valid under Articles 20(3) and 21 of the Constitution

(C) Compulsory brain-mapping and polygraph tests and narcoanalysis were in violation of Articles 20(1) and 21 of the Constitution

(D) Compulsory brain-mapping and polygraph tests and narcoanalysis were in violation of Articles 14 and 21 of the Constitution

5. Under Section 122 of the Evidence Act, a communication made to the spouse during marriage

(A) Remains privileged after the dissolution of marriage by divorce but not so on after death

(B) Does not remain privileged after the dissolution of marriage by divorce, but remains privileged even after death

(C) Does not remain privileged after dissolution of marriage by divorce or death

(D) **Remains privileged communication after the dissolution of marriage by divorce or death**

6. A Sees B running away from a room and afterwards sees C lying down in a pool of blood in the same room. A's evidence in as far as seeing B running away is direct but as far as the murder is concerned, it is a

(A) Primary evidence

(B) **Circumstantial Evidence**

(C) Real Evidence

(D) Substantial Evidence

7. A Statement made by an accused person before the trial begins, by which he admits to have committed the offence, but which he repudiates at the trial is known as _____

- (A) Extra-judicial Confession
- (B) Judicial Confession
- (C) **Retracted Confession**
- (D) Voluntary Confession

8. Expert opinion under Sec.45 is

- (A) A Conclusive Proof
- (B) Not a Conclusive proof
- (C) **Supportive and corroborative in nature**
- (D) None of these

AIBE VII

1. Evidences to document unmeaning in reference to existing facts is called as:

- (A) Patent ambiguity
- (B) **Latent ambiguity**
- (C) Both of them
- (D) None of the above

2. Meaning of Nemo Moriturus praesumuntur mentiri

- (A) A dying man can never speak truth
- (B) A dying man can never speak falsehood

(C) A dying man can speak truth

(D) **A dying man may not speak falsehood**

3. Rabindra Kumar Pal @ Dara Singh V/s Republic of India a famous case coming under Section 30 of Evidence Act is also well known as:

- (A) **Graham Stains Murder Case**
- (B) Graham Bells Murder Case
- (C) Graham Street's Murder Case
- (D) Graham Stoits Murder Case

4. Statement by a person who is dead is a relevant fact under _____ of the Indian Evidence Act

- (A) Section 32(3)
- (B) Section 32(4)
- (C) **Section 32(5)**
- (D) Section 32(6)

5. Original document is the best evidence –

Exception to this rule is contained in

- (A) Indian Evidence Act
- (B) Criminal Procedure Code
- (C) **Bankers Book Evidence Act**
- (D) None of these

AIBE VI

1. Presumption of law is

- (A) Discretionary and rebuttable
- (B) Mandatory and rebuttable
- (C) **Mandatory and irrebuttable**
- (D) All of the above

2. In Selvi's case, the Supreme Court of India examined the constitutionality of tests like Narco Analysis, Polygraph and Brain Mapping on the touchstones of:

- (A) **Art. 20(3) and Art.21**
- (B) Art. 21 and Art.23(2)
- (C) Art. 23 and Art.21
- (D) Art. 20(2) and Art.20(1)

3. According to the Law commission of India 69th Report S.27 of the Indian Evidence Act is based on the

- (A) Doctrine of Introspection
- (B) Doctrine of testimonial incrimination
- (C) **Doctrine of confirmation**
- (D) None of the above

4. S.99 of the Indian Evidence Act says persons who are not parties to a document or their representatives in interest may give evidence of any facts tending to show a contemporaneous agreement varying the terms of the document. This is based on the principle:

(A) **Pacta tertii nec nocent nec prosunt**

(B) Pacta Sunt Servanda

(C) Action Personaise moritur cum persona

(D) None of the above

5. Burden of proving that a person is alive who has not been heard of for seven years is on whom:

- (A) One who denies it
- (B) **One who affirms it**
- (C) Any third person / stranger
- (D) None of the above

6. The Court's discretion to permit leading questions is confined only to matters which are

- (A) Introductory facts
- (B) Undisputed facts
- (C) Facts already sufficiently proved to the satisfaction of the Court
- (D) **All the above**

7. The question is whether 'A' Murdered 'B', Marks on the ground, produced by a struggle at or near the place where the murder was committed, are relevant facts under:

- (A) **S.7**
- (B) S.6
- (C) S.8

(D) S.11

8. S. 93 of the Indian Evidence Act treats the patent ambiguity as

(A) Curable

(B) **Incurable**

(C) Proper

(D) None of the above

AIBE V

1. Which are the provisions under Indian Evidence Act, 1872 that deals with relevancy of opinion of experts

(A) Ss. 49 C 50

(B) Ss. 23 C 24

(C) **Ss. 45 C 46**

(D) Ss. 81 C 82

2. The Contents of documents may be proved either by

(A) **Primary evidence or by secondary evidence**

(B) Direct evidence or circumstantial evidence

(C) Primary evidence or documentary evidence

(D) Primary evidence or direct evidence

3. Oral accounts of the contents of a

document given by some person who has himself seen it is

(A) Direct Evidence

(B) Circumstantial Evidence

(C) Best Evidence

(D) **Secondary Evidence**

4. "The DNA test cannot rebut the conclusive presumption envisaged under S.12 of the Indian Evidence Act. The parties can avoid the rigor of such conclusive presumption only by proving non-access which is a negative proof." It was held in which case

(A) **Shaik Fakruddin V/s Shaik Mohammed Hasan AIR 2006 AP 48**

(B) Siddaramesh V/s State of Karnataka (2010) 3SCC 152

(C) Kailash V/s State of Madhya Pradesh AIR 2007 SC 107

(D) Somwanti V/s State of Punjab, AIR 1963 SC 151

5. The statements of dead persons are relevant under which provision

(A) S.48

(B) S.49

(C) **S.32(4)**

(D) S.13(a)

6. "Witnesses are the eyes and ears of Justice"

Whose statement is this

- (A) Lord Atkin
- (B) **Bentham**
- (C) Lord Denning
- (D) Phipson

7. An accomplice is unworthy of credit unless he is corroborated in material particulars is a

- (A) **Presumption of fact**
- (B) Presumption of law
- (C) Conclusive proof
- (D) None of the above

8. Patent ambiguity in interpreting documents renders it

- (A) Curable
- (B) **In-curable**
- (C) Curable and Incurable
- (D) None of the above

AIBE IV

1. Which of the following is irrelevant fact under Evidence Act, 1872?

- (A) Facts regarding motive
- (B) Facts regarding statements without related conduct
- (C) Facts regarding statements clubbed with conduct
- (D) **Facts which make other relevant**

fact as highly probable

2. Test of Competency of witness is

- (A) Her being intelligent
- (B) Must be major
- (C) Understanding the nature of question

(D) **Capable of understanding the nature of question and giving rational answer**

3. Which one is exception to 'rule of hearsay' evidence?

- (A) **Dying declaration**
- (B) Facts forming part of same transactions
- (C) Facts forming plea of alibi
- (D) Facts regarding character of accuse

4. Communication between husband and wife is treated as privileged if communication:

- (A) Was made during marriage with promise of confidentiality
- (B) **Was made during marriage, even without promise of confidentiality**
- (C) Was made before marriage with promise of confidentiality
- (D) Is made after marriage

5. Leading questions can be asked even without permission of court during

- (A) Examination-in-chief

(B) **Cross Examination**

(C) Re-Examination

(D) All of the above

6. What do you mean by word 'evidence'?

(A) Every fact connected with case

(B) **Facts introduced in court of law**

(C) Both

(D) None

7. What is fact in issue?

(A) Facts involved indirectly

(B) **Necessary facts to arrive or determine rights, liability or immunity**

(C) Both

(D) None

8. Relevant fact is?

(A) Facts logically relevant to any fact in issue

(B) **Facts legally relevant to any fact in issue**

(C) Both

(D) None

